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EXAMINER	
ZHOU, TING	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2173	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/882,985	MORTON ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ting Zhou	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10 August 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-42* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *1-42* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The amendment filed on 10 August 2006 have been received and entered. Claims 1-42 as amended are pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ferguson et al. US Publication 2002/0129054 (hereinafter "Ferguson") and Khan U.S. Publication 2002/0032611.

Referring to claim 1, Ferguson teaches a method comprising the steps of: in the application program, providing an object that communicates with a browser module (productivity applications provide spreadsheets that allows users access to network/Internet content) (Ferguson: page 2, paragraphs 0013-0015 and Figure 11B); and displaying the Web view page in the object of the application program (users are able to browse the Internet from within the productivity application document, i.e. a spreadsheet) (Ferguson: page 2, paragraph 0013 and page 4, paragraph 0044), wherein the Web view page integrates a browser capability

into the application program to enable a user to produce customized functions and displays for file management within the application program, without having to enable access to one of a different application program and a browser program (the augmented productivity application embeds network-enabling objects into the spreadsheets to provide integration of network/internet content and functionality into productivity application spreadsheets; for example, the augmented productivity applications allow users to customize and manage functions and files, i.e. browse the internet, read and write emails, etc. from within a productivity application) (Ferguson: page 2, paragraph 0014-0015, page 3, paragraph0040 and page 4, paragraphs 0043-0044). However, although Ferguson teaches the integration of Internet capabilities into a displayed box on the interface, Ferguson fails to explicitly teach that the displayed box is a dialog box. Khan teaches a graphical user interface that integrates browser capabilities into an application program (Khan: page 4, claim 1, and Figures 3-4) similar to that of Ferguson. In addition, Khan further teaches integrating Internet capabilities into a dialog box that provides displays for file management of one or more files in a directory structure within the dialog box of the application program (the explorer view showing executed searches over the internet can be integrated with dialog boxes that provides HTML, i.e. web functionalities; the GUI shown in Figures 3-4 and 6 displays directories for managing files, as shown by the folder icons on the left-hand side of the display) (Khan: page 4, claim 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Ferguson and Khan before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface that integrates browser functionalities into a spreadsheet of Ferguson to include the Internet connection via a dialog box taught of Khan, in order to obtain an interface that integrates browser, i.e. Internet/web page capabilities into a dialog box for file management. One would

have been motivated to make such a combination because the integration of multiple functions into one displayed object allows users to effectively display more information and perform more tasks with less displayed windows, avoiding clustering of the display screen.

Referring to claim 2, Ferguson, as modified, teach enabling a user to select a desired format from among the plurality of formats for displaying the dialog box and in response thereto, displaying the dialog box of the application program in the desired format selected by the user (users have a choice of whether to download a browser-based view or application-based view of the document) (Ferguson: page 6, paragraph 0062).

Referring to claim 3, Ferguson, as modified, teach wherein the Web view page enables a user to selectively initiate one of an application program specific function and a browser specific function by making a selection in the dialog box (users can select, i.e. have access to both network/internet functionality and functionality inherently provided by the application program; for example, users can perform standard operations such as adding or modifying spreadsheet content and also perform network operations such as instant-messaging) (Ferguson: page 4, paragraphs 0043-0044 and page 5, paragraph 0053).

Referring to claim 4, Ferguson, as modified, teach executing a separate browser program to display content in response to user selecting a browser specific function related to the content (providing capabilities through a specific, separate application program; furthermore, users can choose to download only browser-based views of the application) (Ferguson: page 6, paragraph 0062 and page 14, paragraph 146).

Referring to claim 5, Ferguson, as modified, teach wherein selection of an application program specific function by a user causes a file management function to be performed (users

can make and perform standard application operations such as file management functions like creating, adding or modifying content) (Ferguson: page 4, paragraph 0043).

Referring to claim 6, Ferguson, as modified, teach detecting an element in the Web view page selected by a user, processing the element with the browser module if the element relates to a browser function and otherwise, processing the element with the application program (users have a choice of whether to download a browser-based view or application-based view of the document, i.e. dialog box; for example, users can select standard application operations performed by the spreadsheet or network-based operations performed by network-enabling objects embedded in the spreadsheet) (Ferguson: page 4, paragraphs 0043-0044, page 5, paragraph 0053 and page 6, paragraph 0062).

Referring to claim 7, Ferguson, as modified, teach wherein a browser includes one of requesting a new Web view page with information sorted as a function of the element selected by the user, requesting a new Web view page with information filtered as a function of the element selected by the user, and displaying a Web page in a separate browser program as a function of the element selected by the user (providing capabilities through a specific, separate application program; furthermore, users can choose to download only browser-based views of the application) (Ferguson: page 6, paragraph 0062 and page 14, paragraph 146).

Referring to claim 8, Ferguson, as modified, teach enabling the user to define the Web view page using a hypertext markup language file (Ferguson: page 17, paragraph 0174).

Referring to claim 9, Ferguson, as modified, teach generating a new Web view page based on an element in the Web view page that is selected by a user (rendering, or displaying a web page that changes in response to user actions) (Ferguson: page 17, paragraph 0175).

Referring to claim 10, Ferguson teaches a method comprising the steps of determining whether a computing resource supports a Web view page in the application program object (whether the user downloads a browser-based view or desktop application-based view) (Ferguson: page 5, paragraph 0053 and page 6, paragraph 0062), wherein the Web view page integrates a browser capability into the application program to enable a user to produce customized functions and displays for file management within the application program, without having to enable access to one of a different application program and a browser program (the augmented productivity application embeds network-enabling objects into the spreadsheets to provide integration of network/internet content and functionality into productivity application spreadsheets; for example, the augmented productivity applications allows users to customize and manage functions and files, i.e. browse the internet, read and write emails, etc. from within a productivity application) (Ferguson: page 2, paragraph 0014-0015, page 3, paragraph0040 and page 4, paragraphs 0043-0044); and if so, accessing a browser module with the application program, to enable browser functions from within the application object (productivity applications provide spreadsheets that allow users access to network/Internet content) (Ferguson: page 2, paragraphs 0013-0015 and Figure 11B); and if not, enabling non-browser functions within the application object (the application can provide just network services or application services) (Ferguson: page 5, paragraph 0053, page 6, paragraph 0062 and page 9, paragraph 0087). However, although Ferguson teaches the integration of Internet capabilities into a displayed box on the interface, Ferguson fails to explicitly teach that the displayed box is a dialog box. Khan teaches a graphical user interface that integrates browser capabilities into an application program (Khan: page 4, claim 1, and Figures 3-4) similar to that of Ferguson. In

addition, Khan further teaches integrating Internet capabilities into a dialog box that provides displays for file management of one or more files in a directory structure within the dialog box of the application program (the explorer view showing executed searches over the internet can be integrated with dialog boxes that provides HTML, i.e. web functionalities; the GUI shown in Figures 3-4 and 6 displays directories for managing files, as shown by the folder icons on the left-hand side of the display) (Khan: page 4, claim 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Ferguson and Khan before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface that integrates browser functionalities into a spreadsheet of Ferguson to include the Internet connection via a dialog box taught of Khan, in order to obtain an interface that integrates browser, i.e. Internet/web page capabilities into a dialog box for file management. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because the integration of multiple functions into one displayed object allows users to effectively display more information and perform more tasks with less displayed windows, avoiding clustering of the display screen.

Referring to claim 11, Ferguson, as modified, teach verifying that the computing resource is able to generate a Web view page of information usable in the application program dialog box (making sure that the network-enabling software has been loaded; also, the system manages who has permission to modify an application document) (Ferguson: page 4, paragraphs 0043-0044).

Referring to claim 12, Ferguson, as modified, teach confirming that the computing resource recognizes an application program function attribute in a request to the computing

resource to generate a Web view page (entering parameter information for Web queries) (Ferguson: page 20, paragraph 208 and Figure 16D).

Referring to claim 13, Ferguson, as modified, teach loading the browser module into a memory space reserved to the application program (embedding network/internet objects into the cells of the application program spreadsheet) (Ferguson: page 2, paragraph 0015).

Referring to claim 14, Ferguson, as modified, teach displaying a Web view page within the application program dialog box, wherein the displayed Web view page includes information material to the application program dialog box (displaying the application dialog box, i.e. the productivity application's spreadsheet, wherein the network-enabled spreadsheet can display internet content such as a web page and also spreadsheet information such as spreadsheet controls like "File", "Edit", etc. shown in Figure 11B) (Ferguson: page 4, paragraph 0043, page 5, paragraph 0053 and page 6, paragraph 0062).

Referring to claim 15, Ferguson, as modified, teach enabling a user to select an element of the Web view page displayed within the application program dialog box and determining that an element selected by the user corresponds to a function of the application program (the augmented desktop application facilitates access to network/internet based functionality while retaining functionality of the application program; for example, users can perform standard operations on an internet-enabled spreadsheet page, such as adding or modifying spreadsheet content) (Ferguson: page 4, paragraphs 0043-0044 and page 5, paragraph 0053).

Referring to claim 16, Ferguson, as modified, teach executing the function of the application program (performing user selected operation of adding or modifying content) (Ferguson: page 4, paragraph 0043).

Referring to claim 17, Ferguson, as modified, teach enabling a user to select an element of the Web view page displayed within the application program dialog box and determining that an element selected by the user corresponds to a function of the browser module (the augmented desktop application facilitates access to network/internet based functionality while retaining functionality of the application program; for example, users can select to perform functions such as instant messaging, electronic mail, etc.) (Ferguson: page 4, paragraphs 0043-0044 and page 5, paragraph 0053).

Referring to claim 18, Ferguson, as modified, teach displaying a different Web view page of information within the application program dialog box as a function of the element selected by the user (rendering, or displaying a web page that changes in response to user actions) (Ferguson: page 17, paragraph 0175).

Referring to claims 19 and 37, Ferguson teaches a method and system comprising a processor (Ferguson: page 15, paragraph 0152); a display in communication with the processor (Ferguson: Figure 11B shows a screenshot of the application displayed on a display device); a user input device in communication with the processor (such as a mouse) (Ferguson: pages 18-19, paragraph 0191); a memory in communication with the processor, the memory storing machine instructions and data defining a Web view page (Ferguson: page 2, paragraph 0014); and the machine instructions comprising an application program that when executed causes it to perform the steps of opening the application program object with the application program (the application program opens, i.e. displays an application program object, i.e. an application document such as a spreadsheet) (Ferguson: page 2, paragraph 0013); requesting a Web view page from the computing resource and displaying the Web view page within the application

program object (users are able to download a browser-based view upon which network-enabling objects are embedded in the spreadsheet to allow users to browse the Internet from within the productivity application document, i.e. a spreadsheet) (Ferguson: page 2, paragraphs 0013-0015, page 4, paragraph 0044 and page 6, paragraph 0062), wherein the Web view page integrates a browser capability into the application program to enable a user to produce customized functions and displays for file management within the application program, without having to enable access to one of a different application program and a browser program (the augmented productivity application embeds network-enabling objects into the spreadsheets to provide integration of network/internet content and functionality into productivity application spreadsheets; for example, the augmented productivity applications allow users to customize and manage functions and files, i.e. browse the internet, read and write emails, etc. from within a productivity application) (Ferguson: page 2, paragraph 0014-0015, page 3, paragraph0040 and page 4, paragraphs 0043-0044). However, although Ferguson teaches the integration of Internet capabilities into a displayed box on the interface, Ferguson fails to explicitly teach that the displayed box is a dialog box. Khan teaches a graphical user interface that integrates browser capabilities into an application program (Khan: page 4, claim 1, and Figures 3-4) similar to that of Ferguson. In addition, Khan further teaches integrating Internet capabilities into a dialog box that provides displays for file management of one or more files in a directory structure within the dialog box of the application program (the explorer view showing executed searches over the internet can be integrated with dialog boxes that provides HTML, i.e. web functionalities; the GUI shown in Figures 3-4 and 6 displays directories for managing files, as shown by the folder icons on the left-hand side of the display) (Khan: page 4, claim 1). It would have been obvious

to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Ferguson and Khan before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface that integrates browser functionalities into a spreadsheet of Ferguson to include the Internet connection via a dialog box taught of Khan, in order to obtain an interface that integrates browser, i.e. Internet/web page capabilities into a dialog box for file management. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because the integration of multiple functions into one displayed object allows users to effectively display more information and perform more tasks with less displayed windows, avoiding clustering of the display screen.

Referring to claim 20, Ferguson, as modified, teach sending a request to a URL address for a Web view page related to the URL and the application program (from the augmented application program, users can perform Internet operations such as instant messaging and web browsing, i.e. request display of a web page) (Ferguson: page 4, paragraph 0044).

Referring to claim 21, Ferguson, as modified, teach rendering the Web view page with a browser module (allowing users to perform web browsing) (Ferguson: page 4, paragraph 0044).

Referring to claim 22, Ferguson, as modified, teach enabling a user to access the computer file by selecting an element of the Web view page displayed within the application program dialog box and requesting access to the computer file from the computing resource, based on the element of the Web view page that was selected (users can access a computer file such as a spreadsheet document with a network functionality augmented productivity application) (Ferguson: page 4, paragraph 0043 and Figure 11A-11B).

Referring to claim 23, Ferguson, as modified, teach initiating a function of the application program that affects the computer file, based on the element of the Web view page that was

selected (the network functionality augmented spreadsheet allows users to perform application program functions affecting the spreadsheet content such as creating, adding or modifying the content therein) (Ferguson: page 4, paragraph 0043).

Referring to claim 24, Ferguson, as modified, teach wherein the function of the application program is one of opening the computer file in the application program, creating the computer file, deleting the computer file, modifying the computer file, storing information related to the computer file in a database, and retrieving information related to the computer file from a database (performing application program functions such as creating and modifying the compute file, i.e. spreadsheet content) (Ferguson: page 4, paragraph 0043).

Referring to claims 25 and 35, Ferguson teaches a method and machine readable medium storing machine instructions comprising the steps of enabling a user to selectively activate display of a Web view page within an object of the application program (users can select to either download a browser-based view or application based view of an application document such as a spreadsheet page) (Ferguson: page 6, paragraph 0062), wherein the Web view page integrates a browser capability into the application program to enable a user to produce customized functions and displays for file management within the application program, without having to enable access to one of a different application program a browser program (the augmented productivity application embeds network-enabling objects into the spreadsheets to provide integration of network/internet content and functionality into productivity application spreadsheets; for example, the augmented productivity applications allows users to customize and manage functions and files, i.e. browse the internet, read and write emails, etc. from within a productivity application) (Ferguson: page 2, paragraph 0014-0015, page 3, paragraph0040 and

page 4, paragraphs 0043-0044); enabling a user to select an element of the Web view page upon which an application program function is to be implemented, to initiate execution of the function and executing the application program function with the application program (users retain the inherently functionality of the application program; for example, users can select to add or modify the elements, or content of the spreadsheet application document) (Ferguson: page 4, paragraph 0043, page 5, paragraph 0053 and page 6, paragraph 0062). However, although Ferguson teaches the integration of Internet capabilities into a displayed box on the interface, Ferguson fails to explicitly teach that the displayed box is a dialog box. Khan teaches a graphical user interface that integrates browser capabilities into an application program (Khan: page 4, claim 1, and Figures 3-4) similar to that of Ferguson. In addition, Khan further teaches integrating Internet capabilities into a dialog box that provides displays for file management of one or more files in a directory structure within the dialog box of the application program (the explorer view showing executed searches over the internet can be integrated with dialog boxes that provides HTML, i.e. web functionalities; the GUI shown in Figures 3-4 and 6 displays directories for managing files, as shown by the folder icons on the left-hand side of the display) (Khan: page 4, claim 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Ferguson and Khan before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface that integrates browser functionalities into a spreadsheet of Ferguson to include the Internet connection via a dialog box taught of Khan, in order to obtain an interface that integrates browser, i.e. Internet/web page capabilities into a dialog box for file management. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because the integration of multiple functions

into one displayed object allows users to effectively display more information and perform more tasks with less displayed windows, avoiding clustering of the display screen.

Referring to claim 26, Ferguson, as modified, teach accessing a Web view page in response to a user selecting a conventional dialog box element within the dialog box of the application program, accessing the browser module with the application program and displaying the Web view page within the dialog box with the browser module (users can select cells of the spreadsheet document of the productivity application and network-enabling objects embedded in the cells of the spreadsheet allows users to launch network-based operations such as the display of web pages, i.e. web browsing) (Ferguson: page 2, paragraphs 0013-0015 and page 4, paragraph 0044 and Figure 11B).

Referring to claim 27, Ferguson, as modified, teach employing the browser module to detect that the user selected an element of the Web view page, the browser module determining that the browser module need not initiate a browser function related to the element that was selected and acting on the element selected in the Web view page with the application program (the augmented application facilitates access to network functionality while retaining functionality of the application; for example, users can download the application-based view for performing standard application function such as creating or modifying content) (Ferguson: page 4, paragraph 0043, page 5, paragraph 0053 and page 6, paragraph 0062).

Referring to claim 28, Ferguson, as modified, teach wherein the browser module communicates information about the element that was selected to the application program (the augmented network-functionality enhanced productivity application allows users to interact with

the productivity application) (Ferguson: page 2, paragraphs 0013-0015, page 4, paragraph 0043, page 5, paragraph 0053 and page 6, paragraph 0062).

Referring to claim 29, Ferguson, as modified, teach wherein the application program obtains information about the element that was selected from an operating system under which the application program is running (the augmented productivity application allowing users to interact with the productivity application is run on a computer) (Ferguson: page 2, paragraphs 0013-0015, page 4, paragraph 0043, page 5, paragraph 0053 and page 6, paragraph 0062).

Referring to claim 30, Ferguson, as modified, teach determining that the selected element of the Web view page represents a request to initiate an application program function, and initiate execution of the program function with the application program (the augmented desktop application facilitates access to network/internet based functionality while retaining functionality of the application program; for example, users can perform standard operations on an internet-enabled spreadsheet page, such as adding or modifying spreadsheet content) (Ferguson: page 4, paragraphs 0043-0044 and page 5, paragraph 0053).

Referring to claim 31, Ferguson teaches a method comprising the steps of enabling a user to selectively activate display of a Web view page within an object of the application program (users can select to either download a browser-based view or application based view of an application document such as a spreadsheet page) (Ferguson: page 6, paragraph 0062), wherein the Web view page integrates a browser capability into the application program to enable a user to produce customized functions and displays for file management within the application program, without having to enable access to one of a different application program and a browser program (the augmented productivity application embeds network-enabling

objects into the spreadsheets to provide integration of network/internet content and functionality into productivity application spreadsheets; for example, the augmented productivity applications allow users to customize and manage functions and files, i.e. browse the internet, read and write emails, etc. from within a productivity application) (Ferguson: page 2, paragraph 0014-0015, page 3, paragraph0040 and page 4, paragraphs 0043-0044); enabling a user to select an element of the Web view page upon which a browser function is to be implemented, to initiate execution of the function; and executing the browser function with the browser module (the explorer view showing executed searches over the internet can be integrated with dialog boxes that provides HTML, i.e. web functionalities; the GUI shown in Figures 3-4 displays directories for managing files, as shown by the folder icons on the left-hand side of the display) (Khan: page 4, claim 1, and Figures 3-4 and 6). However, although Ferguson teaches the integration of Internet capabilities into a displayed box on the interface, Ferguson fails to explicitly teach that the displayed box is a dialog box. Khan teaches a graphical user interface that integrates browser capabilities into an application program (Khan: page 4, claim 1, and Figures 3-4) similar to that of Ferguson. In addition, Khan further teaches integrating Internet capabilities into a dialog box that provides displays for file management of one or more files in a directory structure within the dialog box of the application program (the explorer view showing executed searches over the internet can be integrated with dialog boxes that provides HTML, i.e. web functionalities; the GUI shown in Figures 3-4 and 6 displays directories for managing files, as shown by the folder icons on the left-hand side of the display) (Khan: page 4, claim 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Ferguson and Khan before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface that integrates browser functionalities into a

spreadsheet of Ferguson to include the Internet connection via a dialog box taught of Khan, in order to obtain an interface that integrates browser, i.e. Internet/web page capabilities into a dialog box for file management. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because the integration of multiple functions into one displayed object allows users to effectively display more information and perform more tasks with less displayed windows, avoiding clustering of the display screen.

Referring to claim 32, Ferguson, as modified, teach accessing a Web view page in response to a user selecting a conventional dialog box element within the dialog box of the application program, accessing the browser module with the application program, and displaying the Web view page within the dialog box (users can select cells of the spreadsheet document of the productivity application and network-enabling objects embedded in the cells of the spreadsheet allows users to launch network-based operations such as the display of web pages, i.e. web browsing) (Ferguson: page 2, paragraphs 0013-0015 and page 4, paragraph 0044 and Figure 11B).

Referring to claim 33, Ferguson, as modified, teach using the browser module, detecting that the user selected an element of the Web view page, and using the browser module, determining that the browser module can initiate a browser function related to the element that was selected (determining that network-enabling software is automatically loaded and that network-enabling objects are embedded in the cells of the spreadsheet in order to provide browser functions such as web-browsing and instant messaging) (Ferguson: page 2, paragraphs 0013-0015 and page 4, paragraphs 0043-0044).

Referring to claim 34, Ferguson, as modified, teach wherein the browser function comprises one of sorting elements of the Web view page, filtering elements of the Web view page, replacing the Web view page with a new Web view page related to the element selected by the user and replacing the Web view page with a file directory view of stored data (rendering, or displaying a web page that changes, i.e. replacing the displayed page with new information, in response to user actions) (Ferguson: page 17, paragraph 0175).

Referring to claim 36, Ferguson teaches a machine readable medium storing machine instructions for generating a Web view page for display within an object of an application program in response to a request for opening the Web view page in the dialog box (users can request to download a browser-based view of the application allowing users to perform network-enabled functions such as web browsing within the spreadsheet document) (Ferguson: page 2, paragraphs 0013-0015, page 5, paragraph 0053 and page 6, paragraph 0062), wherein the Web view page integrates a browser capability into the application program to enable a user to produce customized functions and displays for file management within the application program, without having to enable access to one of a different application program and a browser program (the augmented productivity application embeds network-enabling objects into the spreadsheets to provide integration of network/internet content and functionality into productivity application spreadsheets; for example, the augmented productivity applications allow users to customize and manage functions and files, i.e. browse the internet, read and write emails, etc. from within a productivity application) (Ferguson: page 2, paragraph 0014-0015, page 3, paragraph0040 and page 4, paragraphs 0043-0044). However, although Ferguson teaches the integration of Internet capabilities into a displayed box on the interface, Ferguson fails to explicitly teach that the

displayed box is a dialog box. Khan teaches a graphical user interface that integrates browser capabilities into an application program (Khan: page 4, claim 1, and Figures 3-4) similar to that of Ferguson. In addition, Khan further teaches integrating Internet capabilities into a dialog box that provides displays for file management of one or more files in a directory structure within the dialog box of the application program (the explorer view showing executed searches over the internet can be integrated with dialog boxes that provides HTML, i.e. web functionalities; the GUI shown in Figures 3-4 and 6 displays directories for managing files, as shown by the folder icons on the left-hand side of the display) (Khan: page 4, claim 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Ferguson and Khan before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface that integrates browser functionalities into a spreadsheet of Ferguson to include the Internet connection via a dialog box taught of Khan, in order to obtain an interface that integrates browser, i.e. Internet/web page capabilities into a dialog box for file management. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because the integration of multiple functions into one displayed object allows users to effectively display more information and perform more tasks with less displayed windows, avoiding clustering of the display screen.

Referring to claim 38, Ferguson, as modified, teach detecting a user selection of an element of the Web view page with the user input device, determine whether a function indicated by the element of the Web view page that was selected corresponds to a function of the application program and if so, perform the function of the application program and otherwise, perform a browser function indicated by the element that was selected (users can select, i.e. have access to both network/internet functionality and functionality inherently provided by the

application program; for example, users can perform standard operations such as adding or modifying spreadsheet content and also perform network operations such as instant-messaging) (Ferguson: page 4, paragraphs 0043-0044 and page 5, paragraph 0053).

Referring to claim 39, Ferguson, as modified, teach determining whether a remote computing resource supports a Web view page in the application program dialog box and if so, access machine instructions stored in the memory that execute a browser module, to enable browser functions from within the application dialog box (whether a computing resource such as the Internet is supported by the spreadsheet of the application and if so, allowing users to access network-based functionalities such as web browsing) (Ferguson: page 2, paragraphs 0013-0015 and page 4, paragraph 0044).

Referring to claim 40, Ferguson, as modified, teach wherein the data defining the Web view page is obtained from the remote computing device and stored in the memory (embedding application web pages into the spreadsheet; two or more pages at a given website may be related and appropriate to be rendered as embedded application web pages, in which case, a word processing version of reach of the two or more pages may be created and stored within a single augmented word processing document) (Ferguson: pages 19-20, paragraph 0200).

Referring to claim 41, Ferguson, as modified, teach enabling a user to selectively activate display of a Web view page within the dialog box of the application program, enable a user to select an element of the Web view page upon which an application program function is to be implemented, to initiate execution of the function, and execute the application program function with the application program (users have a choice of whether to download a browser-based view or application-based view of the document, i.e. dialog box; for example, users can select standard

application operations performed by the spreadsheet such as adding and modifying content) (Ferguson: page 4, paragraphs 0043-0044, page 5, paragraph 0053 and page 6, paragraph 0062).

Referring to claim 42, Ferguson, as modified, teach enabling au ser to selectively activate display of a Web view page within the dialog box of the application program, enable a user to select an element of the Web view page upon which a browser function is to be implemented, to initiate execution of the function and execute the browser function with the browser module (users have a choice of whether to download a browser-based view or application-based view of the document, i.e. dialog box; for example, users can select network-based operations performed by network-enabling objects embedded in the spreadsheet such as instant messaging and web browsing) (Ferguson: page 4, paragraphs 0043-0044, page 5, paragraph 0053 and page 6, paragraph 0062).

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-42 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ting Zhou whose telephone number is (571) 272-4058. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:00 am - 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached at (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

TZ

Kieu Vu
Primary Examiner